## Calendar No. 698

#### 106TH CONGRESS 2D SESSION

# S. CON. RES. 53

Condemning all prejudice against individuals of Asian and Pacific Island ancestry in the United States and supporting political and civic participation by such individuals throughout the United States.

#### IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

August 5, 1999

Mrs. Feinstein (for herself, Ms. Mikulski, Mrs. Boxer, Mr. Akaka, Mr. Bingaman, Mr. Sarbanes, Mr. Feingold, Mr. Durbin, Mrs. Murray, Mr. Inouye, Mr. Gorton, Mr. Levin, Mr. Grams, Mr. Kerry, Mr. Abraham, and Mr. Wellstone) submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary

July 20, 2000

Reported by Mr. Hatch with an amendment, an amendment to the preamble, and an amendment to the title

[Strike out all after the resolving clause and the preamble and insert the part printed in italic]

# **CONCURRENT RESOLUTION**

Condemning all prejudice against individuals of Asian and Pacific Island ancestry in the United States and supporting political and civic participation by such individuals throughout the United States.

Whereas the belief that all persons have the right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness is a truth that individuals in the United States hold as self-evident;

- Whereas all individuals in the United States are entitled to the equal protection of law;
- Whereas individuals of Asian and Pacific Island ancestry have made profound contributions to life in the United States, including the arts, the economy, education, the sciences, technology, politics, and sports, among other areas;
- Whereas individuals of Asian and Pacific Island ancestry have demonstrated their patriotism by honorably serving to defend the United States in times of armed conflict, from the Civil War to the present;
- Whereas due to recent allegations of espionage and illegal campaign financing, the loyalty and probity of individuals of Asian and Pacific Island ancestry in the United States have been questioned;
- Whereas individuals of Asian and Pacific Island ancestry have suffered unfounded and demagogic accusations of disloyalty throughout the history of the United States; and
- Whereas individuals of Asian and Pacific Island ancestry have been subjected to discriminatory laws, including the former Act of May 6, 1882 (22 Stat. 58, chapter 126) (often referred to as the "Chinese Exclusion Act") and a 1913 California law relating to alien-owned land, and by discriminatory actions, including internment of patriotic and loyal individuals of Japanese ancestry during the Second World War, the repatriation of Filipino immigrants, and the prohibition of individuals of Asian and Pacific Island ancestry from owning property, voting, testifying in court, or attending school with other people in the United States: Now, therefore, be it

- Whereas the belief that all persons have the right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness is a truth that individuals in the United States hold as self-evident;
- Whereas all individuals in the United States are entitled to the equal protection of law;
- Whereas individuals of Asian and Pacific Island ancestry have made profound contributions to life in the United States, including the arts, the economy, education, the sciences, technology, politics, and sports, among other areas;
- Whereas individuals of Asian and Pacific Island ancestry have demonstrated their patriotism by honorably serving to defend the United States in times of armed conflict, from the Civil War to the present;
- Whereas recent allegations of espionage and illegal campaign financing involve allegations of misconduct by certain individuals, such allegations should not result in questioning the loyalty and probity of individuals of the same or similar ancestry in the United States, simply due to such ancestry; and
- Whereas individuals of Asian and Pacific Island ancestry have suffered discrimination and unfounded accusations of disloyalty throughout the history of the United States, resulting in discriminatory laws, including the former Act of May 6, 1882 (22 Stat. 58, chapter 126) (often referred to as the "Chinese Exclusion Act") and a 1913 California law relating to alien-owned land, and discriminatory actions, including internment of patriotic and loyal individuals of Japanese ancestry during the Second World War, the repatriation of Filipino immigrants, and the prohibition of individuals of Asian and Pacific Island ancestry from owning property, voting, testifying in court, or at-

tending school with other people in the United States: Now, therefore be it

1 Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives 2 concurring), That— 3 (1) Congress condemns all prejudice against in-4 dividuals of Asian and Pacific Island ancestry in the 5 United States and publicly supports the participa-6 tion of the individuals in the political, public, and 7 eivie affairs of the United States; and 8 (2) it is the sense of Congress that— 9 (A) no Member of Congress or any other 10 individual in the United States should stereo-11 type or generalize the actions of an individual 12 to an entire group of people; 13 (B) individuals of Asian and Pacific Island 14 ancestry in the United States are entitled to all 15 rights and privileges afforded to all individuals 16 in the United States; and 17 (C) the Attorney General, the Secretary of 18 Energy, and the Commissioner of the Equal 19 Employment Opportunity Commission should, 20 within their respective jurisdictions, investigate 21 all allegations of discrimination in public or pri-22 vate workplaces and vigorously enforce the se-

curity of the national laboratories of the United

23

1	States, without discriminating against individ-
2	uals of Asian and Pacific Island ancestry.
3	That—
4	(1) Congress condemns all prejudice against in-
5	dividuals of Asian and Pacific Island ancestry in the
6	United States; and
7	(2) it is the sense of Congress that—
8	(A) no individual in the United States
9	should stereotype or generalize the actions of an
10	individual to an entire group of people;
11	(B) individuals of Asian and Pacific Island
12	ancestry in the United States are entitled to all
13	due process rights and privileges afforded to all
14	individuals in the United States; and
15	(C) all executive agencies should act within
16	their respective jurisdictions in accordance with
17	existing civil rights laws.
	Amend the title to read as follows: "Condemning all
n	raindica against individuals of Asian and Pacific Island

prejudice against individuals of Asian and Pacific Island ancestry in the United States.".

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